

Research being made - 1936

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 21, 1936

Study of South's Problems Proposed

Chapel Hill, June 20 (AP).—Creation of an endowed independent research organization to approach the South's problems from a scientific and objective view and recommend changes to the proper agencies was proposed today.

The plan was suggested to the institute on Southern regional development by Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University of Virginia's institute of social science. Several objections to the plan were voiced in the discussion which followed.

Taking issue with the Virginia professor, Dean Thomas Cooper, of the agriculture department of the University of Kentucky, asserted the best method of research was through the colleges and universities and predicted they would carry on a more extensive research program in the next quarter century.

Another school of thought was that such a program could be better effected by such groups as the Southern Agricultural Association, the Southern Policy League and the Southern Interracial Commission.

Dillard Professor To Spend Another Year In Research Work

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Announcement comes from Dillard University research work that Allison Davis, professor of Sociology and Anthropology, has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester of the coming school year for the purpose of completing a social anthropological study of a Mississippi county under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University and the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.

During the past three years Mr. Davis and his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Stubbs Davis, have been engaged in this study. For eighteen months, Mr. and Mrs. Davis lived in the Mississippi county and identified themselves in every possible way with the life of the community. The research has made use both of interviews and of a capital offense. statistical materials, and includes, in addition to a study of the associational, religious, and economic patterns of the colored community, an equally exhaustive study of the white society made by Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Gardiner of Harvard University. During the past year, St. Clair

Drake, research assistant at Dillard University, has also been engaged upon this research.

In addition to the financial assistance just granted to Mr. Davis the following agencies have financed the research. The Rockefeller Foundation, acting through the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University; the Peabody Museum of Harvard University; and the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The study is now to be written in book-form and will appear under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Davis and Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner. It will be published by Harvard University.

Mr. Davis was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College, received his master's degree from Harvard University, and has pursued additional graduate study in the London School of Economics.

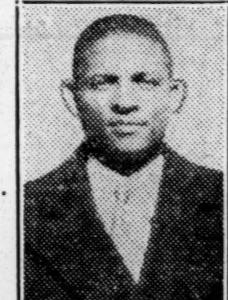
Richmond Inquiring Reporter

THE QUESTION

From your observation and survey how does the Richmond Negro compare with the Negro in other cities economically, politically, socially and intellectually.

ANSWERS

Charles W. Stephens, Clay Street, Richmond, has been granted a leave of absence for the second semester of the coming school year for the purpose of completing a social anthropological study of a Mississippi county under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University and the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University.



Mrs. Margaret C. Baity, Saint James St.: As compared with

the political, social and economic status of Negroes in other Southern cities, that of the Richmond Negro ranks high because of the great opportunities offered for development. The work done by the NAACP and the Urban League proves that with a bit of organization and effort, the Richmond Negro's political, social and economic status can and will be placed at the top.

* * *

Howard M. Nash, 520 North Second St., research assistant:

It is my firm belief that the Negroes of Richmond are above the average when compared with Negroes of many other Southern cities. I am speaking from an economical, social and intellectual standpoint. Politically, the Negroes of Richmond are very weak. The sooner they learn what power there is in the ballot the better off they will be. In these modern times we as a race must fight for what we get. The ballot is our chief weapon.



Walter R. Chivers, Clay Street, professor of sociology:

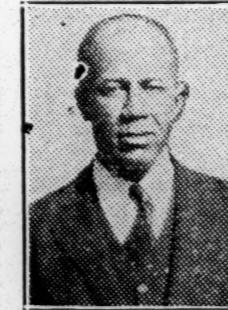
As compared with other Southern cities Richmond Negroes stand near the forefront in their efforts for political status, business development and social progress.

The work of youth organizations is especially commendable.

* * *

EDITORS NOTE: — Professor Howard M. Nash and Charles W. Stevens are of Tuskegee Institute, and are traveling over the country doing research work among Negroes. Prof. W. R. Chivers is on the Morehouse College faculty and has recently been doing

Federal research work with his headquarters in Richmond. Mrs. Margaret Baity is private secretary to Prof. Chivers.



Research being made - 1936

ALBANY SELECTED FOR U. S. SURVEY

Survey of What People Earn by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, and What They Spend Their Money for to Be Made

ATLANTA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Six southern cities have been selected for Institute, has been granted a leave of absence in order that he may serve as a regional director of what people earn and what they spend their money for.

With regional offices here the survey on the way is to be conducted in Atlanta, Training and Employment of Columbia, S. C., Mobile, Ala., Gaspitana, N. C., and Albany, Ga.

The work in urban cities is being

conducted by the bureau of labor

statistics with WPA funds and WPA

for "white-collar" workers.

Miss Gertrude M. Price has been sent to Atlanta from Washington next few months. The regional

and is now engaged in setting the areas assigned to Mr. Gomillion

regional office.

Rural aspects of the survey are to be conducted by the bureau of home

economics. Miss Dorothy Dickens of that bureau was expected to arrive in Atlanta shortly.

The information is to be gathered by the end of the fiscal year, June 30, and is to show what percentages

of the average income goes for food, housing, wearing apparel, transportation, recreation, savings, health,

education, social activities, civil actions and taxes.

**RALPH DAVIS HEADS
ALABAMA SURVEY**

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Feb. 15.—According to an announcement by J. W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Ralph A. Davis has been appointed State Supervisor for Alabama in connection with the National Survey of Vocational Education and Guidance for Negroes. This survey is one of five relief projects being sponsored by the Office of Education, Department of Interior, and is designed to put to work "white-collar" Negroes on relief.

Mr. Davis is a graduate of Fisk University; he has done further study at the University of Chicago and has been an instructor at Tuskegee Institute for the past several years. He

will assume his duties immediately with headquarters at Tuskegee Institute and will have a staff of trained investigators as assistants.

It was also made known today by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, that Charles G. Gomillion, instructor in sociology and assistant in the Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee

Greensboro, N. C., News
January 28, 1936

Dr. Kittrell Is Appointed On Educational Committee

Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, dean of students at Bennett college, has just been appointed to the technical advisory committee in connection with the national survey of opportunities for vocational education and guidance of negroes now being conducted.

This appointment was embodied in a letter from Dr. J. W. Studebaker, commissioner of education. Dr. Kit-

trell left the city last night to at-

tend the first meeting of the com-

mittee in Washington, D. C. The

survey will be national in its scope

and will deal with personnel problems

as faced by the negro student and

college graduate. Dr. Kittrell, in ad-

dition to being the dean of students

at Bennett, is the head of the depart-

ment of home economics.

**SOCIOLOGICAL GROUP
ENDS SESSION TODAY**

Conclusion
Experts From All Southern
States Discuss Problems
at Parley Here.

With a discussion of regional studies and planning, southern sociologists closed the first day of the annual meeting of the Southern Sociological Society last night at the Biltmore hotel. Attracting sociologists from all southern states, the sessions yesterday were held on three topics, "Social Welfare and Public Policy," led by G. Croft Williams, University of South Carolina; "Race and Culture," led by E. W. Gregory Jr., University of Alabama, and "Regional Studies and Planning," with Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, as chairman.

Southern Research Discussed.
High lights of the meeting yesterday were the report of the committee led by Wilson Gee, University of Virginia, on "Social Research in the South," and the annual dinner with E. T. Krueger, Vanderbilt University, speaking on "Our Society Looks Forward," and Robert E. Park, University of Chicago, discussing "Social Changes and News."

In the closing session last night, Weyland J. Hayes, Vanderbilt, pointed out the different views held by various schools of thought concerning southern control, and suggested differential planning by a regional planning committee.

"In actual control of the region,"

he said, "are many machine politicians who have brought ruination upon our College, first vice president; the people and continually betray them." Miss Rhoda Kaufman, executive secretary of the Atlanta Family Welfare Society, second vice president, and Hatreds."

Regional Planning Outlined. Dr. Rupert B. Vance, University of North Carolina, re-elected secretary-

Vance, University of North Carolina, treasurer. Dr. Harry A. Best, University of Kentucky, and Dean F. C. Frey, Louisiana State University, were elected to the executive board.

Implications of regionalism.

Speakers yesterday, grouped under the general heads of "The Teaching of Sociology" and "Rural Life and Problems," included H. E. Jensen, Duke University; D. G. Stout, East Tennessee State Teachers' College; Harold D. Meyer, University of North Carolina; Louis Guissez, University of Florida; Linden S. Lodson, Rural Resettlement Administration; Monroe Work, Tuskegee Institute; B. O. Williams, Clemson Agricultural College, and Edgar T. Thompson, Duke University.

Sessions today, opening at 9 o'clock, will be devoted to the teaching of sociology and discussions of rural life and problems. A directed tour this afternoon, closing the convention, will take the group through Atlanta slums and clearance projects.

DR. WOODWARD HEADS SOCIAL WORK GROUP

Dr. Comer M. Woodward, head of the Emory University department of sociology, was elected president of the Georgia Conference on Social Work yesterday morning at the closing session of the annual convention held here this week.

Dr. Woodward succeeds Thomas B. Mimms, acting executive secretary of the State Department of Public Welfare. Other officers named included Miss Louisa Fitzsimmons, assistant FERA administrator for Georgia, first vice president; Henry B. Skeele, of Savannah, second vice president; A. Steve Nance, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, third vice president, and Henry B. Mays Jr., field representative of the State Department of Public Welfare, treasurer.

Executive board members named Atlanta, Ga., April 3, (Special) —A. J. B. Desmore, of Cape Town, South Africa, who has been appointed by the government of the Cape Colony to set up a system of teacher supervision patterned after the Jeanes work in the colored schools of this country, visited Atlanta University this week in the course of a tour of the south during which he is studying the work in industrial training, vocational guidance and the Jeanes teacher program. Mr. Desmore came directly from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, where he has spent the past year in advanced study.

The investigation that Mr. Desmore is making of the colored schools in the United States has been undertaken at the direction of the Carnegie Corporation and the Cape Colony education department. He is the first person of his race to be sent to the United States from Africa on a Carnegie visitor grant.

Mr. Desmore, a native of South Africa and a graduate of its national university at Praetoria, is a veteran of the World War and a historian of the part that colored

troops of South Africa took in this world-wide conflict. His book material on "Through Central Africa," published in 1921, is now relatively rare. According to Mr. Desmore the only copy of this book in America is in the private library of Dr. W. E. B.

NEGROES SURVEY

SET FOR STATE

Age Herald

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager, The Birmingham News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Bldg.

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, announced Saturday that plans had been perfected to conduct its national survey of vocational education and guidance of Negroes, at a cost of \$234,000. Four hundred and fifty "white collar" Negro relief workers are to be employed in the project.

Felton G. Clark, of Birmingham, Preliminary outlines of 33 research studies of various kinds includes the South Central States have been submitted to the Alabama universities by the office of has been selected by the national education and the work of the technical advisory committee, to project is to be under way at an early date.

Communities in which surveys will be made, are as follows: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Normal and Tuskegee, and Madison, Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties.

Dr. Studebaker also announced that Dr. R. L. Johns, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Dr. John R. McLure, of the University of Alabama, have been appointed local project administrators, participating in the project in research in universities which is being sponsored by the office of education Department of the Interior, with emergency relief funds, at a cost of \$500,000 for the entire country.

The Alabama universities have planned to cooperate but up to the present have been unable to find qualified relief labor.

Preliminary outlines of 33 research studies of various kinds have been submitted to the Alabama universities by the office of education and the work of the project is to be under way at an early date.

Birmingham, Ala. News

April 12, 1936

NEGROES SURVEY SET FOR STATE

BY RUSSELL KENT
Manager, The Birmingham News Washington Bureau, 1261 National Press Bldg.

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. W. Studebaker, United States commissioner of education, announced Saturday that plans had been perfected to conduct its national survey of vocational education and guidance of Negroes, at a cost of \$234,000. Four hundred and fifty "white collar" Negro relief workers are to be employed in the project.

Felton G. Clark, of Birmingham, is director of region No. 2, which includes the South Central States. Ralph Davis, of Tuskegee Institute, has been selected by the national technical advisory committee, to serve as the state's representative in the WPA survey project.

Communities in which surveys will be made, are as follows: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Normal and Tuskegee, and Madison.

son, Dallas, Wilcox and Lowndes Counties.

England of industrial readjustment in post-war England.

RALPH A. BUNCHE, Ph. D., Harvard University, Associate Professor of Political Science, Howard University, for study in Europe and Africa of cultural anthropology, and field work in colonial policy and culture contacts in an East African tribe.

WAYNE DENNIS, Ph. D., Clark University, Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Virginia, for study at Yale University of cultural anthropology as a background for experimentation in child development.

LEWIS U. HANKE, Ph. D., Harvard University, Instructor in History, Harvard University, for study in the United States and Latin America of the human geography and cultural anthropology of Latin America.

GUY B. JOHNSON, Ph. D., University of North Carolina, Research Associate, Institute for Research in Social Sciences, University of North Carolina, for study in the United States of race, culture and personality in mixed groups, with particular reference to a tri-racial community in North Carolina.

J. DONALD KINGSLEY, Ph. D., University of Syracuse, Assistant Professor of Government, Antioch College, for study in London of the development of the British Civil Service.

LOUIS GRAYSON KIRK, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, for study in London and Geneva of current international economic relations, particularly stabilization and trade revival.

DONALD CAMPBELL C. MASTERS, Ph. D., Oxford University, lecturer, University of Toronto, for study in the United States of the history of economic relationships between the United States and Canada.

DWIGHT L. PALMER, Ph. D., Stanford University, for study in England of British research methods as used in analyzing and meeting workers' demands for economic security and control.

GEORGE E. SIMPSON, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Temple University, for study in the United States and Haiti of acculturation, with particular reference to the peasants of Southern Haiti.

THOMAS WALTER WALLBANK, Ph. D., University of Southern California, instructor of History and Sociology, Santa Monica Junior College, for study in England and Africa of the culture of native peoples in relation to current problems of colonial administration (reappointment).

Post-Doctoral Training Fellows

JOHN CLINTON ADAMS, Ph. D., Duke University, Instructor in History, Holmes Junior College, Miss., for study in the Balkan states of recent Balkan diplomatic history.

HENRY C. ALTON, Ph. D., University of California, for study in

Yale University, for study in the United States of the development of American police systems.

GLADYS L. BAKER, Political Science, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of the administrative and political aspects of the work of the county agricultural agent.

JOHN T. BOBBITT, History, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of the organization and propaganda of farmer protest groups.

JAMES S. EARLEY, Economics, University of Wisconsin, for study in England and in the United States of the effects of the British "easy money" policy upon her domestic economy and economic revival.

MAURE L. GOLDSCHMIDT, Political Science, University of Chicago, for study in the United States of public relations techniques in municipal administration.

RICHARD H. HEINDEL, History, University of Pennsylvania, for study in England of the British reaction to American expansion.

WALTER B. HICKMAN, Economics, Johns Hopkins University, for study in the United States of the operation of the investment department of a savings bank.

HORACE M. MINER, Anthropology, University of Chicago, for study in Canada of French Canadian communities.

BERNARD MISHKIN, Anthropology, Columbia University, for study in New Guinea of the adjustment of youth to social structure in a primitive society.

BRYCE WOOD, Political Science, Gilder Fellow in Public Law, Columbia University, for study in London and Paris of the reappportionment of colonies as a means of redressing inequalities among States.

The Social Science Research Council is composed of the American Anthropological Association, the American Economic Association, the American Historical Association, the American Political Science Association, the American Psychological Association and the American Statistical Association.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
June 21, 1936

GEE SUGGESTS ENDOWED BODY

Opposing Viewpoint at Institute Advocates Research Through Colleges.

CHAPEL HILL, June 20—(AP)—Creation of an endowed independent research organization to ap-

proach the South's problems from a scientific and objective viewpoint and recommend changes to the proper agencies was proposed to academicians of the South here today.

The plan was suggested to the Institute on Southern Regional Development by Dr. Wilson Gee, director of the University of Virginia's Institute of Social Science. Several objections to the plan were voiced in the discussion which followed.

Taking issue with the Virginia professor, Dean Thomas Cooper of the agriculture department of the University of Kentucky, asserted the best method of research was through the colleges and universities and predicted they would carry on a more extensive research program in the next quarter century. DIFFERING VIEWPOINT.

Another school of thought was that such a program could be better effected by such groups as the Southern Agricultural association, the Southern Policy league and the Southern Interracial commission.

Dr. E. T. Krueger, head of Vanderbilt university's sociology department, said he felt the Gee plan would discourage college research but Dr. Gee contended it should have a salutary effect on college research and should not encroach on it.

Dr. H. C. Bearley of Clemson college joined Dr. Gee in the belief that such a plan would actually encourage college research. He added that "every good research man should have a newspaper reporter hanging around to interpret the result."

Dr. Gee said his objection to university research was that "inter-institutional and intra-departmental competition and jealousies" hampered it.

Clark Foreman, director of the Federal emergency administration's power division, said he favored the Gee plan because it called for separate regional action for research and pressure groups.

He said that political considerations always enter into any plan, regardless of how scientific objective it may be.

"The low standards of southern education are directly attributable to the fact that our college and university professors are so overburdened with regular duties during the nine-month session that they don't have time for research," he said.

Research being made - 1936

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
June 23, 1936

Co-ordination Between White

And Negro Schools Advocated

Chapel Hill, June 22 (AP).—Speakers at the Institute on Southern Regional Development today urged co-ordination of work between white and Negro institutions for the advancement of research, better balance of educational programs and avoidance of duplication.

The institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating into action a program of Southern regional planning. It is attended by 75 specialists from 20 educational institutions and agencies of the Southeast, with a sprinkling from other sections.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina, offered four possible solutions for giving opportunity to Negroes with ability in graduate and professional work.

They were: (1) Send the Negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses; (2) Add graduate work to existing Negro institutions; (3) Admit Negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, and (4) Let the Southern states pool their resources and establish two or three centers for graduate and professional work for Negroes.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the interracial commission, commented that the total income of state supported Negro educational institutions in the South is greater than that of private institutions.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, N. C., stressed the importance of teaching Negroes habits of industry and thrift and urging upon them the importance of growing their own food and feed-stuffs.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 24, 1936

RURAL PROBLEM HELD NON-RACIAL

Institute Speaker Says White and Negro Farmers Must Work Together

Chapel Hill, June 24.—Advancing the theory that the racial question in the South can be solved only by mutual endeavor to work out prob-

lems of both whites and Negroes as carried on within the universities one factor of a number of social questions, Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission in Atlanta, who is now on leave and still another group could see as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, continued here tonight his discussion of farm tenancy in the South at the Institute on Regional agricultural problems and that the Development.

Pointing out the futility of keeping the racial question always in linked with the land grant colleges. In full view, Dr. Alexander said that Dr. H. B. Price of the University

the next step in its solution is "toof Kentucky, said that it was a matter of course to stop talking about it" and attempt for each college within a uni-

to gain mutual benefit by solving the problems of the Southern whites come from within the particular de-

and Negroes by making a joint approach to them. Asserting that there are more white than Negro tenant farmers in the South, he said that nothing could be gained by trying to solve their problems separately.

His talk tonight followed a discussion of the proposed Federal legislation known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through the establishment of government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to become owners of small farms. The bill passed the Senate but died in House committees. Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of Congress.

Varied opinions as to the possibility of coordination between research agencies and land grant colleges were the result of a report on different types of approach in studying sociology and economics in the Southern region which was presented today before the institute delegates.

Offered by a committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology under the general chairmanship of Dr. B. O. Williams of Clemson Agricultural College, the report was divided into four sections, each comprising a different group of specialists working on various aspects of research and teaching of agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Dr. G. W. Forster, of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, who presided over today's sessions, suggested appointing a director to carry out a program of research and teaching in the South can be solved only by as a means of cooperation between universities and land grant colleges.

By WINIFRED MALLON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 22.—The progress made and the difficulties encountered in coordinating, as between white and Negro students and institutions, educational work in the South were reviewed at today's session of the Institute on Regional Development at the University of North Carolina.

The address which received the most applause was that delivered by Professor J. Y. Mitchell, the only Negro member of the institute. He is a graduate of the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, N. C., a teacher for six years in the normal school at Fayetteville and since 1917 a county and district farm demonstration agent.

Commenting on him later, Dr. B. O. Williams of Clemson College, S. C., said:

"One man like that is worth more Cherokee Indians from the reservation in North Carolina to both privileges and the Croatan Indians of Robinson County to privileges from which Negroes were excluded."

Illustrating his points with anecdotes drawn from personal experience, Professor Mitchell stressed the practical value of truly balancing the economic and the sociological in educational effort.

Tells a Pig Story

As illustrating overemphasis on the economic, he told the story of the Negro father who slept undisturbed by the cries of his suffering child, but awoke at a squeal of one of his ten prize pigs, lighted a lantern and dashed out to it. He responded later to his wife's reproaches with the argument that "dat pig am a pure bred."

On the other hand, there was danger of getting too far away from the economic side.

"To train in the playing of basketball groups of people whom we know have come from homes where there is not enough to eat, where there is not on the place one mule, one cow or one chicken, it to ignore the recreational side of life," he said.

Urging the promotion of the training which makes of economic endeavor a contribution to better living, he told of Negro homes built with almost incredible effort and sacrifice that changed squalor to comfort and wellbeing. From these new homes had gone forth sons and daughters to return with college degrees and special equipment with which to carry on the work begun by their underprivileged parents.

Professor Mitchell agreed with Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina, who had preceded him, in affirming that certain research and work with Negroes could best be done by those of their own race, and to that end that graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students.

Negroes in Graduate Study

Dr. Johnson in his speech alleged discriminations against Negroes in graduate training and the use of library facilities. The simplest and most economical solution, he said, was to admit Negroes for graduate study in white universities. The idea would not be tolerated in some States, he said, but he suggested that such States "get together and work out plans" for the establishment of high standard regional schools for Negro graduate students.

Dr. R. M. Grauman, director of the university extension division of the University of North Carolina, told of some of the legal limitations under which Negroes are debarred, and not only from residence but from participation in correspondence courses conducted by the university. He called attention to the fact that the university admitted Negroes, barred from many col-

leges and the Croatan Indians of Robinson County to privileges from which Negroes were excluded.

However, he said, the extension services were opening their doors wider to Negroes and he mentioned as an example the lecture courses now being arranged for doctors and dentists which will be open to Negroes.

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, now with the resettlement division in Washington, presided at the morning session and tonight addressed the members of the institute on proposed Federal legislation to eliminate or reduce farm tenancy, as proposed in the Bankhead bill which passed the Senate but died in committee of the House.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal

June 26, 1936

Education Lifts Up

White educators at the University of North Carolina warmly cheered Professor J. Y. Mitchell, a Negro, speaking at the Institute on Regional Development at Chapel Hill.

This speech by a Negro, and the cheers for him, were encouraging. His successor on the platform said of him, "One man like that is worth more to the South than all the 'pressure groups' ever organized."

He probably referred to the various Leagues, Societies, and Federations having big-sounding names, which profess to find solutions for every social problem and do a lot of agitating and criticizing if their theories are not at once adopted.

Professor Mitchell reminded that true education, whether of Negroes or white people, must not ignore economic actualities while straining after sociological ideas. It is silly, he said, to teach students to play basketball when they need a square meal or when their home life is out of joint.

He might also have added that too many students of both races, whether poor or of average means, go in for a lot of higher educational "isms" which merely misfit them for their environment without preparing them to live in, or create, a new one.

Both races, the speakers brought out, are trying to effect some all-around happy solution of the problem of higher education for Negroes, barred from many col-

That problem is not limited to the South, nor is any other phase of educational debate. Such problems are present wherever men feel deeply on any subject, whether of race or education or reform. And every group concerned has some responsibility for solution.

NEGRO PROFESSOR LAUDED AT INST.

Prof. J. G. Mitchell Wins Applause For Address At Univ. Of N. C.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The difficulties met with in coordinating and the progress made between white and Negro students and institutions and educational work in the South were reviewed at a session held here Monday by the Institute on Regional Development at the University of North Carolina.

The address receiving the most applause during the day's session was that delivered by Prof. J. Y. Mitchell, only Negro member of the institute and since 1917 a county and district farm demonstration agent to which Negroes will be admitted. Prof. Mitchell is a graduate of the A. & T. College at Greensboro, N. C., and for six years prior to his latest work taught in the normal school at Fayetteville.

Prof. Mitchell followed on the rostrum Dr. Guy Johnson of the University of North Carolina who declared that certain research and work with Negroes could best be done by Negroes, and to that end graduate instruction should be made available to Negro students.

Declaring himself in accord with Dr. Johnson's remarks, Prof. Mitchell illustrated his points with anecdotes drawn from personal experience. He stressed the practical value of truly balancing the economic and the sociological in educational effort.

He said, "To train in the playing of basketball, groups of people whom we know have come from homes where there is not enough to eat, where there is not on the place one mule, one cow or one chicken, is to ignore the recreational side of life."

He urged the promotion of the training which makes of economic endeavor a contribution to better living, and told of the efforts and sacrifices that Negroes were making in the building of homes, changing squalor to comfort and well being. From these new homes, he said, had gone forth sons and daughters to return home with college degrees and special equipment with which to carry on the work begun by their under-privileged parents.

In the address, preceding Prof. Mitchell's, Dr. Johnson told of the

discriminations which existed against Negroes in graduate training and the use of library facilities. He declared of the South, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta warned the Institute of Regional Development here for graduate study in white universities. While cognizant of the fact that the idea would not be tolerated talking about the race question and in some states, he said that such states should get together and work out plans for the establishment of high stand regional schools for Negro graduate students.

Another speaker was Dr. R. M. Grumman, director of the extension division of the University of North Carolina, who told of some of the legal limitations under which Negroes are debarred, not only from residence courses conducted by the university. He called attention to the fact, however, that the university admitted Cherokee Indians from the reservations in North Carolina to both privileges and the Croatan Indians of that." Robinson County to privileges from which Negroes were excluded.

A program of liberalization was now in process, however, he said and cited the fact that the extension services were opening their doors wider to Negroes, mentioning as an example the lecture courses now being arranged for doctors and dentists and to which Negroes will be admitted.

The presiding officer at the morning session was Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Ga., who is now with the resettlement division in Washington. Dr. Alexander addressed the members of the institute in the night on proposed Federal legislation to eliminate or reduce farm tenancy, as proposed in the Bankhead bill which passed in the Senate but died in committee in the House.

WHITE TENANT HELD PROBLEM OF SOUTH

Negro an Exaggerated Factor, Dr. Alexander Tells Chapel Hill Conference.

AAA CONTROLS BLAMED

Failure of the Bankhead Bill Is Attributed to Southern Members' Indifference.

By WINIFRED MALLON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 23.—Declaring that the race differential

more vitally the white people of the Southern States.

Actually, as shown by Rupert Vance in a study issued by the University of North Carolina for the Institute of Social Science, the importance of the Negro in this problem was "something like that of communism in American industry—it has been greatly exaggerated and it has blocked needed reforms."

According to Dr. Vance, the Negro no longer furnishes the bulk of cotton tenants. There are more than 1,091,000 white tenants in the South to 698,000 colored tenants. And while more than half the Negro tenants are croppers, more than one-third of the white tenants are in the same poverty-stricken class. And white tenancy is increasing.

From 1920 to 1930, Negro tenants in the South decreased by about 2,000, while white tenants increased by more than 200,000.

Landlords' Benefits Challenged

Emphasis in the discussions was laid on these findings in Dr. Vance's survey:

"Under our system of landholdings concentrated in commercial agriculture, landlords, it appears, must be bribed to restrict production of their cash staples. Under such a program, rentals and benefits payments are obviously exchanged for non-productive activity, reduce employment of agricultural labor and place a burden on the rest of society.

"If long continued, they artificially maintain the price of non-producing land, preventing tenants from buying into ownership, and perpetuating a system of land concentration that might otherwise collapse of its own defects.

"The truth of the matter is that the government has assumed most of the risks of the landowners and thrown them on the tenant.

"The risk of losing equity in farms has been lessened by owners by methods of refinancing through the Farm Credit Administration, and by arrangements for scaling down debts in conference with creditors. So far, the various debt reconciliation commissions have made no attempts to have landlords scale down debts owed them from previous seasons by croppers and share tenants."

"The men from the prairie States understood what was involved, but some of our own people in Congress neither knew nor cared, and there was no pressure on them from the South to urge them to action.

"The churches were holding revivals and getting people ready for Heaven, and our colleges were doing research work, and the women's clubs were busy with a lot of dead issues. No one seemed to care about this, and so it died."

However, Dr. Alexander declared, the issue was not dead and land tenure was a question that would continue to engage the earnest endeavors of those in authority at Washington.

Absentee Ownership Blamed

Asserting that the South had never seriously faced the problems of land tenure, Dr. Alexander argued that far from being essentially or even primarily a Negro question as many people, even of the South, believed it to be, it was one of absentee ownership affecting even

Research being made-1936

Durham, N. C. Herald
June 24, 1936

Second Week Of Carolina Regional Institute Starts

Speakers Urge Bettering Of Educational Conditions In South For Negroes—Dr. Guy B. Johnson Offers Possible Solutions For Problem

Chapel Hill, June 22.—(Special)—Coordination of work between white and Negro institutions in the south for the advancement or research, better balanced educational programs and avoidance of duplication in the same fields was urged by speakers here today at the opening of the second week's sessions of the institute on southern regional development.

Attended by more than 75 specialists from some 20 educational institutions and agencies in the southeast, with a sprinkling from other sections, the institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating in action a program of southern regional planning.

The discussions, which will continue through this week, are based primarily on the conclusions reached by the southern regional study group under the sponsorship of the social science research council, with Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina in charge.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the interracial commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the settlement administration in Washington, presided over today's session and was the principal speaker at tonight's session.

Lamenting the fact that Negroes in the south who are equipped to do distinguished graduate and professional work do not have the opportunity for Negroes in the south is one of our most acute problems," he said, pointing out that the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People is now waging a concerted legal campaign to get Negroes admitted for professional and graduate work in southern institutions.

1. Send the Negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses, such as has been done by West Virginia and Mississippi.

2. Add graduate work to the existing Negro institutions in the south. That doesn't look promising, he said. Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical College for Negroes at Greensboro, who is director of the Negro farm demonstration committee on agricultural economics, stressed the importance of growing their own food and feedstuff.

3. Admit Negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Mary-land has done in the case of a Negro law student. This plan would be more practicable in the upper and border states than in this section or the deep south. Dr. Johnson cited thrift, industry and tact made genuine progress.

4. Let the southern states pool their resources and establish two or three considered recreational activities.

important in their proper place, he of Duke, Graham of North Carolina, could never approve of a group of and Dean O. C. Carmichael of Vandy, boys playing baseball or basketball, and Prof. Goodrich C. White when he knew that their help was Emory desperately needed at home where often their families had little or nothing to eat. Recreational and creative activities should go hand in hand, he said, "but the recreational side should never be emphasized at the expense of creative activities."

North Carolina, he said, has taken the lead in encouraging farm demonstration work among Negroes.

Russell M. Grumman, director of the university extension division, discussing coordination in extension activities, cited assistance given Negro colleges in preparing correspondence courses, the extension library package loan service, cooperation in play production contests, and Negro participation in short courses, publications, and art exhibits.

The program of the division of cooperation in education and race relations of the North Carolina department of public instruction was outlined by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director, who said immediate plans call for improvement in race relations through cooperation of the white and Negro colleges, by making available to Negro scholars the facilities of white libraries, through cooperation among With eight committees at work on schools and departments of religion in the southeast, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, not mentioned under plans un-ship and reality, between research and administration," Dr. Howard

This afternoon Dean W. J. Matherly of the University of Florida and Prof. Harold D. Meyer of the University of North Carolina conducted a conference for teachers of social science.

Dr. Alexander at tonight's session discussed the proposed federal legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, was proving itself to be, as he de-

for reduction of farm tenancy throughsired and predicted, an "action con-

the establishment of government cor-fERENCE."

poration to extend credit to tenants Founder and director of the university's Institute of Social Science to enable them to become owners of small farmers. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee.

Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of congress.

At tomorrow morning's session the did others associated with him in

agents, a work which has engaged and rural sociology will present a re- come to give practical effect to the material assembled, lacking which

it would represent little more than wasted effort.

Thursday night's session is expected

to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is the major sciences involved and

to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Those invited to speak then include Presidents McCay of Kentucky, Few

50 EXPERTS CHART REVIVAL OF SOUTH

Eight Groups Near Completion of Regional Plans at North Carolina Institute.

ODUM SEES RAPID STRIDES

Practical Measures Stressed in Far-Reaching Program for Economic Balance.

By WINIFRED MALLON
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 21.—With eight committees at work on schools and departments of religion in the southeast, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, not mentioned under plans un-ship and reality, between research and administration," Dr. Howard

This afternoon Dean W. J. Matherly of the University of Florida and Prof. Harold D. Meyer of the University of North Carolina conducted a conference for teachers of social science.

Dr. Alexander at tonight's session discussed the proposed federal legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, was proving itself to be, as he de-

for reduction of farm tenancy throughsired and predicted, an "action con-

the establishment of government cor-fERENCE."

poration to extend credit to tenants Founder and director of the university's Institute of Social Science to enable them to become owners of small farmers. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee.

Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of congress.

At tomorrow morning's session the did others associated with him in

agents, a work which has engaged and rural sociology will present a re- come to give practical effect to the material assembled, lacking which

it would represent little more than wasted effort.

Thursday night's session is expected

to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is the major sciences involved and

to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Those invited to speak then include Presidents McCay of Kentucky, Few

from the Southern regional study are concerned," Dr. Odum said, "the supreme test of practicality must be twofold. One is the test of stability and permanence; the other is in terms of what can be done, how much can be done, how well and how enduringly it can be achieved, when and how next steps can be taken.

"In this facing of facts, another essential is the recognition that planning does not consist of Utopian reconstruction, but in the achievement of optimum programs of production, of balanced agriculture, of equilibrium between agriculture and industry, of institutional development and of population development and distribution.

Committees Preparing Plans

The committees on working plans, one of which has been further subdivided, include a "secretariat" or steering committee for the institute, headed by Dr. E. T. Krueger of Vanderbilt University, and other groups, the objectives and membership of which are as follows:

REGIONAL PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS—Dr. Raymond D. Thomas, Oklahoma A. and M. College, chairman; Dr. R. H. Montgomery and A. B. Cox, University of Texas; Walter Matherly, University of Florida; Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Assistant Administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington; G. W. Forster, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, and O. C. Carmichael, Vanderbilt University.

REGION-WIDE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES—Dr. Wilson Gee, University of Virginia chairman; Clark Foreman, University of Georgia, now with the Works Progress Administration; Dr. Alexander, Dr. Thomas, Goodrich C. White, University of Georgia; T. J. Wooster Jr., University of North Carolina, now WPA adviser; W. F. Ogburn, University of Chicago; Frank L. Mikey, University of Kentucky, and W. E. Gettys, University of Texas.

UNIFORM PROGRAM FOR STATE CONFERENCES OF SOCIAL WORK AND STANDARDS OF PUBLIC WELFARE—Coyle E. Moore, chairman; Dr. Odum, Dr. Ernest R. Groves, Dr. Roy M. Brown, Dr. S. H. Hobbs Jr., and Dr. M. R. Traube, all of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Belle Boone Deard and Dr. Comer Woodward.

COORDINATION OF WORK BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE INSTITUTIONS—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, University of North Carolina, chairman; Dr. Alexander, N. C. Newbold, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Raleigh, N. C.; Arthur Raper, Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation; J. W. Mitchell, Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C.; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, and R. Y. Winters, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering.

TEACHING THE SOCIAL SCIENCES—Dr. M. R. Traube, chairman; Dr. H. D. Meyer, E. W. Alexander, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

gued that the University of North Carolina; E. T. Krueger, who ar-

June 23, 1936

Johnson Offers Plan to Aid Negro Education In South

Speakers At Regional Development Institute Urge Co-operation of White and Negro Schools In Advancement of Research

search—Prof. J. W. Mitchell of A. and T. Talks.

(Special to Daily News)

Chapel Hill, June 21.—Co-ordination of work between white and negro institutions in the south for the advancement of research, better balanced educational programs and avoidance of duplication in the same fields was urged by speakers here today at the opening of the second week's sessions of the institute on southern regional development.

Attended by more than 75 specialists from some 20 educational institutions and agencies in the southeast, with a sprinkling from other sections, the institute is attempting to devise practical means of translating in action a program of southern regional planning.

The discussions, which will continue through this week, are based primarily on the conclusions reached by the southern regional study group under the sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council, with Dr. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, in charge.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the interracial commission, with headquarters in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the resettlement administration in Washington, presided over today's session and was the principal speaker tonight.

Lamenting the fact that negroes in the south who are equipped to do distinguished graduate and professional work do not have the opportunity in this region, Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the institute for research in social science of the University of North Carolina, a well-known research and author on the negro, pointed out four possible solutions for this problem:

Presents Program.

1. Send the negroes outside the state for training and pay a proportionate share of their expenses, such as has been done by West Virginia and Missouri.

2. Add graduate work to the existing negro institutions in the south. That doesn't look promising, he said, because "the total support North Carolina give its five negro colleges each wouldn't maintain one decent graduate school."

3. Admit negroes to the existing white graduate and professional schools, as the University of Mary-

land has done in the case of a negro law student. This plan would be more practicable in the upper and border southern states than in this section or the deep south, Dr. Johnson thought.

4. Let the southern states pool their resources and establish two or three centers for graduate and professional work for negroes. Dr. Johnson considered this a workable ideal.

He also urged the co-ordination of library facilities by making white libraries more accessible to negro scholars teaching in neighboring institutions and the use of duplicate catalogue cards. He also felt that correspondence instruction in white institutions should be extended to negroes.

Dr. Johnson advocated further co-ordination through joint seminars with professors of both races participating; participation by negro scholars in academic societies; through occasional visits of negro scholars to white campuses; through co-operative research.

Dr. Alexander said that the total income of state supported negro educational institutions in the south is greater than that of private institutions.

Mitchell Urges Thrift of Negroes.

Prof. J. W. Mitchell of the Agricultural and Technical college for negroes, Greensboro, who is director of the negro farm demonstration agents, a work which he has engaged him for 18 years, stressed the importance of teaching negroes habits of industry and thrift and urging upon the importance of growing their own food and feed-stuff.

He cited numerous examples to show that negro farmers who have practiced thrift, industry and tact, have made progress.

Professor Mitchell said that while he considered recreational activities important, in their proper place, he could never approve of a group of boys playing baseball or basketball when he knew that their help was desperately needed at home where often their families had little or nothing to eat. Recreational and creative activities should go hand in hand, he said, "but the recreational side should never be emphasized at the expense of creative activities."

North Carolina, he said, has taken the lead in encouraging farm demonstration work among negroes.

Russell M. Grumman, director of

the university extension division, discussing co-ordination in extension activities, cited assistance given negro colleges in preparing correspondence courses, the extension library package loan service, co-operation in play production contests, and negro participation in short courses, publications, and art exhibits.

The program of the division of co-operation in education and race relations of the North Carolina department of public instruction was outlined by Dr. N. C. Newbold, director, who said immediate plans presented respectively by call for improvement in race relations through co-operation of the white and negro colleges, by making available to negro scholars the facilities of white libraries, through co-operation among schools and departments of religion in the southeast, through health programs, graduate studies, and art projects, not mentioned under plans under consideration.

Teacher Conference Held. This afternoon Dean W. J. Mathews of the University of Florida, and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, conducted a conference for teachers of social sciences. Others will be held during the week.

Dr. Alexander at tonight's session discussed the proposed federal legislation, known as the Bankhead bill, for reduction of farm tenancy through establishment of a government corporation to extend credit to tenants to enable them to become owners of small farms. The bill passed the senate but died in house committee. Dr. Alexander said efforts to secure its passage would be renewed at the next session of Congress.

At tomorrow morning's session the committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology will present a report, and Wednesday morning the committee on regional planning will make recommendations. Thursday night's session is expected to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
June 25, 1936

At tomorrow morning's session the committee on agricultural economics and rural sociology will present a report, and Wednesday morning the committee on regional planning will make recommendations. Thursday night's session is expected to provide one of the highlights of the institute. Regional planning is to be discussed then from an administrative viewpoint by several outstanding southern college presidents.

Dr. Gettys, advocating a "super organization," suggested that the purpose of financing the project over a period of 10 to 12 years, or as independent research would be useful. He thought that this might be brought about more easily than an attempt to obtain donations for research in individual institutions.

Dr. W. W. Alexander, director of the Interracial Commission in Atlanta, who is now on leave as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration in Washington, said that he believed the foundation might be interested more in a coordinated movement of Southern universities towards region-wide research than in an independent research agency.

Other objections to a "super research organization," included the possibility of its stunting more intensive research by educational institutions.

Vice Chancellor O. C. Carmichael of Vanderbilt University, said he felt one of the greatest needs of applicants to white universities in the South was to instill in a large number of university students the spirit of research and that an independent agency whose purpose was to do advanced research might

tend to lessen the enthusiasm of young students for doing their own research.

Dr. Gettys said that in no way would the "super agency" interfere with university research but that at present Southern educational institutions were not doing research to an adequate extent because in most cases there was not sufficient financial backing. He saw no prospect of a well-coordinated and well-financed research program in Southern universities.

"The University of North Carolina is the only state-supported institution which has yet attempted a broad program of regional research," he declared. This was a tribute, he said, to the work of Dr. Howard W. Odum, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science in the University of North Carolina.

Dr. Thomas, presenting the recommendations of the committee on regional planning, said that research on a regional basis is becoming a national necessity. He also paid tribute to Dr. Odum's "demarcation of regions to come."

He recommended that the Institute consider the advisability of establishing a regional agency to study regional problems and to carry out planning and action, but he felt that the data on which this planning and action would proceed should come from research done by the universities.

Dean Walter E. Matherly, of the University of Florida, formerly of the University of North Carolina, presided over today's sessions.

White Prof. Urges Race Grad School

THREE RESEARCH PLANS PROPOSED

Regional Institute Considers Advisability of Setting Up Southern Bureau

Chapel Hill, June 24.—Three

CHAPEL HILL, July 3.—A suggestion that Race students should be admitted to existing white graduate and professional schools as has been done at the University of Maryland was made here this week by Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the faculty of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Johnson's speech was made before the Institute on Southern Regional Development.

Dr. Johnson cited the efforts being made by the NAACP to get Race students admitted to graduate and professional training in the South and said admission of such students pool their resources and establish two or three centers for the South who are equipped to do graduate work to existing Race institutions. This seemed to him a sound solution.

Dr. Johnson did not favor adding sional work do not have the opportunity to exist in that region. It is openly admitted in North

Johnson Offers Plan to Aid Negro Education In South

Speakers At Regional Development Institute Urge Co-operation In Advancement of Relation of White and Negro Schools In

Search—Prof. J. W. Mitchell of A. and T. Talks.

(Special to Daily News) Chapel Hill, June 21.—Co-ordination between white and negro institutions, cited assistance given by negro colleges in preparing cor-respondence courses, the extension presented before delegates from education in play production contests, 15 Southern states attending the In-

stitution of work between white and negro institutions in the south for son thought. the advancement of research, bet-their resources, and establish two co-operatives among schools and de-up an independent Southern re-

negro institutions in the upper and call for improvement of the of

Texas and Dr. Raymond

law student. This plan would be rector, who said immediate plans

land has done in the case of a negro

student. This plan would be

more practicable in the upper and

second week's sessions of the in-

here today at the opening of the ideal.

Attended by more than 75 special-negro scholars and the use of University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

the advancement of research, bet-their resources, and establish two co-operatives among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr. N. C. Newbold, di-

rector of the University of

of Texas and Dr. Raymond

and Prof. Harold D. Meyer, of the University of North Carolina, con-

stituted on southern regional in

the south for son thought.

4. Let the southern states pool

co-operation among schools and de-

signing facilities of white libraries, through place on the advisability of setting search," he said, to the work of Dr.

white and negro colleges, by mak-

Thomas of Oklahoma A. and M. a broad

program of regional re-

lations of the North Carolina de-

and on regional planning recommen-

dered by Dr.